

# U.S. Warns Mexico Americans Must Be Protected; President to Reveal Treaty Secrets Next Tuesday; Ford Gets 6-Cent Verdict in \$1,000,000 Libel Suit

## 'Tribune' to Pay Costs of \$500,000

Auto-Maker "Vindicated of Anarchy Charge and Satisfied," Lawyers Say; Paper Asserts Victory

## Nine Ballots Taken During Ten Hours

Jury Declares Figure Is Fair Estimate for All Damages Caused

MI. CLEMENS, Mich., Aug. 14.—The jury which tried Henry Ford's \$1,000,000 damage suit against "The Chicago Tribune," which, in an editorial called Mr. Ford an "anarchist" and an "ignominious traitor," to-night awarded the automobile manufacturer 6 cents damages in addition to the trial costs. The jury deliberated ten hours before being able to reach a decision.

Orrey Hulett, foreman of the jury, said after the verdict was announced, "The jury took nine ballots that I can remember." The first ballot, according to Leonard Messel, another juror, stood 8 to 4 in favor of awarding Mr. Ford some damages.

"Does the award of 6 cents about express the feelings of the jury as to the case?" a reporter asked Mr. Hulett. "It just about does. That expresses our judgment."

## Vindication Enough

Attorney Alfred J. Murphy, for Mr. Ford, said:

"The important issue in this case has been determined favorably to the plaintiff. He has been vindicated. Money damages were entirely subordinate and were not sought by Mr. Ford. He stands not only vindicated, but his attitude as an American citizen has been justified after a trial which raised every issue against him which integrity and research could present. His friends are entirely satisfied."

## 'Tribune' Asserts Victory

Weymouth Kirkland, of counsel for "The Tribune," said:

"We consider it a victory for the reason that Attorney Alfred Lucking, in closing for Mr. Ford, stated that anything less than substantial damages would be a defeat for his client." The costs of the case are estimated at \$500,000, of which each side spent approximately half.

The close of the great suit, which began three months ago, came when a resounding knock was heard on the old-fashioned door of the jury room.

Some of the lawyers had not yet returned from dinner nor had Judge Tucker put in an appearance. Bailiff Kelley went to the door and then hurried to Walter Steffens, the court clerk, and whispered:

"They're ready to report."

## Judge Gets Hurry Call

Mr. Steffens got Judge Tucker and the absent lawyers on the telephone and in ten minutes was ready.

Mr. Hulett first gave the directed verdict of no case against the Solomon News Company, which distributed copies of "The Tribune" of June 23, 1919, and against the alleged libel. The award against "The Tribune" was then given and the clerk directed the following as the verdict:

"You do say upon your oath that the defendants, The Tribune Company, is guilty in manner and form as the said plaintiff hath in his declaration in this cause complained, and you assess the damages of the said plaintiff on account of the premises, over and above his costs and charges by him about his suit in this cause expended, at the sum of six cents damages, and you find that the defendant, Solomon News Company, is not guilty, as directed by the Court." The jury acknowledged the verdict as correct and hurried from the courtroom. None would discuss their deliberations in detail.

## Proceeding Brief

The whole proceedings were over with astonishing brevity. The whole case did not require more than five minutes. The jurors brushed past the reporters and down the stairs, where they were soon followed by the lawyers, Judge Tucker, the handful of spectators who had remained and the court attaches.

One juror later stated that for six hours the ballots stood 8 to 4 to give the plaintiff an award. Then two of the four joined the majority. The remaining two held out until nearly 8 o'clock, when they surrendered and the knocks sounded on the door.

Mr. Ford was not in court. The Tribune was represented by Captain Joseph Medill Patterson, one of the publishers.

## Bomb Squad Raids Russian Radicals

Literature Is Confiscated and 16 Men Arrested; Purpose Suppressed

Inspector Faurst and members of the Bomb Squad raided the headquarters of numerous Russian radical organizations at 133 East Fifteenth Street last night.

A large amount of literature was confiscated and sixteen men found in the building were taken in a patrol wagon to Criminal courts, where they were hurried to the library on the fourth floor.

The raid took place at 10:30 p. m. At 2:30 this morning, the men were still being questioned by Assistant District Attorney Alexander Burke and members of the Bomb Squad. No one concerned with the raid would discuss its purpose.

The building raided last night, was raided once before. Last March police and federal authorities invaded it and confiscated a large amount of radical literature. A police guard was on duty at the structure, all last night.

## Car Men Ask 50% Raise on Pain of Strike

I. R. T. Brotherhood Makes Demand That Exceeds That of Amalgamated, and Puts Blame on City

The Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Employees announced yesterday that it was preparing to make demands for shorter hours and higher pay that would throw the standards set by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who engineered the B. R. T. strike, into insignificance.

The I. R. T. men, officials of the brotherhood said, want a 50 per cent increase and an eight hour day. They have included these demands in an ultimatum to be served on the city officials and Public Service Commission. It will be accompanied by the threat to tie up every car in the city unless the men get what they want.

"The reason the Interborough isn't getting more money is because the city officials are playing politics," M. J. Mangan, secretary of the brotherhood, said yesterday. "We've held off long enough. We want wages that will let us live decently, and we'll get them or tie up the whole system. We'll make the Mayor walk across the bridge, and that's more than the Amalgamated could do in 1916."

Meanwhile the Amalgamated is going ahead with its plans to organize the Interborough workers along its own lines. A mass meeting toward that end will be held to-night.

To-night's meeting was decided upon at an all-day meeting of officers of the Amalgamated and the Central Union of the Continental Hotel. It was agreed that the strength of the union was sufficient to warrant this mass meeting and a possible strike order if the temper of the workers called for such action.

Judge Julius M. Mayer, who appointed Receiver Lindley M. Garrison, of the B. R. T. lines, and who is judicial overseer of the properties, yesterday sent a letter to Frederick P. Royce, manager of the lines and official representative of the receiver, in which he officially recognizes the Amalgamated union.

This recognition was the most important demand of the union officials and removes the last obstacle in the way of sessions of the arbitration body that will fix the wages of the men.

Judge Mayer's letter follows:

"In accordance with paragraph 1 of the strike settlement agreement of August 9, 1919, I beg to inform you that it has been established to the satisfaction of Public Service Commissioner Nixon and myself that at midnight, August 8, 1919, employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system eligible to membership in the Amalgamated Association were enrolled members of said association to the extent of over 50 per cent of such employees as eligible."

"I am writing you direct in the absence of Receiver Garrison, in view of the fact that he requested that you take up matters during his absence."

"You will please, therefore, proceed as arranged with Judge Garrison before he went away."

"The next step under the agreement is to entertain the grievances presented by the committee headed by E. D. Smith, or such substitutes for such committee as may be properly substituted in place thereof, according to such committee at least the same recognition as is now accorded the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and to 'recuse' the committee presenting this grievance and take the same up with such committee and with such advisers or counsel as such committee selects."

## Gale Forces Passenger Ships to Seek Shelter

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 14.—A 60-mile gale drove the steamers Georgia, of the Bay State steamship line, and the Cambridge, of the Colonial line, to this harbor for shelter this morning. Both ships had left New York early yesterday bound for Providence. A heavy rain on the Cambridge was smashed by the heavy seas.

There were about 500 passengers on the two boats. Those on the Georgia completed their trip to Providence by train. The Cambridge put out again as soon as the wind had subsided.

## Will Meet Senators at White House

Accepts Foreign Relations Committee's Invitation to Furnish Data Which May Be Made Public

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Wilson will meet the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at the White House to give it information about the making of the peace treaty as embodied in the league of nations covenant.

## Prefers Publicity, He Assures Lodge

Experts of U. S. Peace Mission and Colonel House To Be Called

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Wilson will meet the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at the White House to give it information about the making of the peace treaty as embodied in the league of nations covenant.

In accepting the request of the committee made to-day for such a conference the President authorized the statement that he accepted its one stipulation—that there should be nothing confidential about the meeting, as this suggestion conformed to his own ideas.

The White House statement, which was made by Secretary Tumulty, follows:

"The President received Senator Lodge's request for an appointment to meet the Foreign Relations Committee to discuss the treaty of peace. Of course, the President welcomes this opportunity to meet the Foreign Relations Committee, and has fixed Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock as the time for the meeting at the White House. The unprecedented condition of the conference set by Senator Lodge in his letter to the President fits in with the President's own preference as to publicity, so that the people of the country may be put in possession of all the information he has about the treaty of peace."

After deciding to request the President to meet the committee the committee voted down a motion to call General Bliss, Colonel House and Henry White, who, with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, comprised the American peace mission.

The vote on this was nine to eight. Senator Harding, who with Senator McCumber voted with the Democrats against summoning the peace commissioners, said later he would change his vote as to calling Colonel House if the motion to call him were made separate from that calling the other two commissioners. Republican leaders said to-night the motion would soon be put in this form, as the change of Mr. Harding's vote would result in calling Colonel House.

## Experts To Be Witnesses

The committee voted to summon as witnesses Captain S. K. Hornbeck, Professor E. T. Williams, Thomas F. Millard, John C. Ferguson and William C. Bullitt. These were connected with the American peace commission as experts and resigned because of objections to the treaty or to particular phases of the negotiations. Captain Hornbeck, it was said, is still in Europe, but the others are in this country. Professor Young, of Cornell, will be called later, it was said. He is now at Ithaca.

Chairman Lodge wrote the letter asking the President to meet the committee immediately after the meeting, and it was delivered to the President early in the afternoon. The letter did not mention the White House, but left the time and place of the meeting entirely at the President's convenience.

## May Go to White House

An invitation to come to the White House was given to the committee by Administration Leader Hitchcock within a few days after the President's address to the Senate. At that time, however, Mr. Hitchcock made it clear that the President did not desire to come before the committee at the Capitol as a witness.

The decision to invite the President and the summoning of the group of witnesses who may be able to point out their objections to the treaty are results of yesterday's row in committee, in which Administration Leader Hitchcock bitterly attacked the Republicans for delay.

## \$10,000 Fine Planned for Profiteers

Congress Is Preparing to Pass Food Control Law With Teeth in It Within the Next Few Days

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Dealers in foodstuffs and clothing who charge more than prices fixed by local fair price committees now being formed throughout the country will be prosecuted as soon as Congress enacts legislation to make profiteering a penal offense, Attorney General Palmer announced before the Senate Agricultural Committee to-day.

## No Cut in Wheat Price, Says Wilson

President Is Asked to Report on \$100,000,000 Fund to Aid Europe

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The Attorney General said he hoped action could be secured within three days on the extensions of the food control act he proposed. Action in the Senate Agricultural Committee was blocked by three Southern Senators who wanted until to-morrow to study the Attorney General's suggestions.

Mr. Palmer conferred with Majority Leader Mondell of the House and was told the House would be prepared to act on his recommendations on Monday. Assurance was given the Attorney General that the food control act would be amended to include wearing apparel and to impose fines of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 on all convicted profiteers.

Mr. Mondell and Champ Clark, the minority leader, sent out new calls to-night, urging all members to be on hand next week.

## The Day's Chief Developments

Other developments to-day in the government's fight against the high cost of living were:

The President was asked, in a resolution introduced in the House, to make a report on the purchases made with the \$100,000,000 appropriated last February for the relief of Europe's starving populations.

The Senate Committee on Audit and Control reported out a resolution ordering a full investigation by the Senate of the reasons for the high prices of coal and of statements that there will be a shortage of coal next winter.

The Department of Justice received advice of the seizure by its agents of 1,282 tubs of butter at Chicago, 284,180 pounds of coffee in St. Louis and 100 barrels of sugar at Birmingham, Ala. In each instance the action was based on the belief that the foods were being held in storage for profiteering purposes.

President Wilson assured representatives from farm bureau associations from Middle Western states that the reduction in the government's guaranteed price of wheat is being considered.

United States attorneys were informed by telegram that food administration officials had taken the position that any retail price for sugar higher than 11 cents a pound was excessive.

Attorney General Palmer expressed admiration for the Federal attorney who obtained the conviction of a dealer in Birmingham, N. Y., in spite of the fact that there is no Federal law providing punishment for profiteering. He indicated that the government still had power to cancel licenses of sugar dealers charging exorbitant prices.

## Request for \$1,500,000 More

The Attorney General's request for an additional appropriation of \$1,500,000 to be used in part in the high cost of living fight was prepared for transmittal to the House.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston asked \$502,000 and Secretary of Commerce Redfield an additional \$75,000 to be used in making investigations in connection with the cost of living, bringing the total of appropriations asked thus far by the executive departments to \$3,212,060.

The House Judiciary Committee was called to meet next Tuesday to consider amendments to the anti-trust laws. Also a new peace-time food control act to go into effect as soon as the present law goes off the statute books with the consummation of peace.

Representatives of various refrigerating interests told the House Agricultural Committee that large stocks of eggs and butter are in storage now because of miscalculations on trade prospects.

Chairman Good, of the House Appropriations Committee, introduced resolutions for investigations to de-

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## Stage Hands To Join Strike If Actors Wish

"We Will Help You If It Busts Us," Leader Tells Mass Meeting Amidst the Wildest Enthusiasm

Charles Shea, who wears suspenders and is the head of the union of stage hands, was easily the star of all the accomplished artists who spoke yesterday afternoon at the mass meeting of striking actors held in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

"The executive council of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees has voted on the proposition," declared Mr. Shea, "and at the right time we will strike, if it busts our organization. That means we will strike if you can't win without us."

This news was received with cheers that by contrast dimmed all the other cheering of an afternoon of unusual enthusiasm.

The other important announcement of the meeting was that the Actors' Equity Association had leased the Lexington Avenue Theatre and, beginning Monday night, would offer the public an amusement which the managers are now unable to provide."

## Friars Call on Cohan

About 600 members of the Friars' Club, headed by one of their number carrying a big American flag and escorted by four mounted policemen, marched last night from their clubhouse, in Forty-eighth Street, to the Cohan & Harris Theatre in Forty-second Street.

There as many actors as could crowd on the stage, headed by Captain J. J. Gleason, dean of the club, read a petition to George M. Cohan, who was making up for the evening performance, last night from their clubhouse, in Forty-eighth Street, to the Cohan & Harris Theatre in Forty-second Street.

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## One Consolation

It's the Fat Goose That Furnishes the Thanksgiving Dinner.



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## 450,000 More Railmen Plan Strike Vote

Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees Ask Higher Wages, Shorter Hours, Overtime Pay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The possibility of a strike by 450,000 railway clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees was suggested in a statement issued to-day by J. J. Forrester, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. A referendum, in effect a strike ballot, will be taken upon whichever reply the railroad administration makes to pending demands for a wage increase and improved working rules, he said.

Demands for a forty-four-hour week, overtime and an increase of 20 cents an hour in wages have been made, and the brotherhood expects a definite reply immediately. A letter has gone to the administration, Mr. Forrester said to-day, asking such a reply.

"When that reply is received," he said, "if it is not of the nature that goes along with the proposition we have made it will be put out to the employees immediately for their action. The pressure from the employees for a vote on the answer of the railroad administration is strong, and if the demands are not granted and quickly granted, judging from the temper of the employees, the men are likely to follow the lead of the shopmen."

"It costs the railroad clerk with a family of five as much to live as it does a locomotive engineer with his family. Our members are in the same trap economically as the other railroad workers. And we join with them in doing materially to reduce the cost of living our wages must be raised to give us immediate relief."

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